

Introduced by Senator Kehoe

February 17, 2010

An act to add Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 13590) to Division 7 of the Water Code, relating to water quality.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1107, as introduced, Kehoe. Water quality: interceptor and trap grease.

Existing law regulates the transportation of inedible kitchen grease and requires the transporters of inedible kitchen grease to be registered and to pay specified fees. The State Water Resources Control Board is among the principal state agencies with authority relating to water quality.

This bill would enact the Interceptor and Trap Grease Transportation Act of 2010. The bill would require the board, on or before January 1, 2012, to prepare, adopt, and implement regulations to manage the transportation of interceptor and trap grease to appropriate facilities for recycling, treatment, or proper disposal. The bill would define "interceptor and trap grease" to mean grease that is removed from a grease interceptor or grease trap.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 13590)
- 2 is added to Division 7 of the Water Code, to read:

CHAPTER 7.8. INTERCEPTOR AND TRAP GREASE
TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 2010

13590. (a) This chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the Interceptor and Trap Grease Transportation Act of 2010.

(b) This chapter applies only to interceptor and trap grease.

13590.5. “Interceptor and trap grease” means grease that is removed from a grease interceptor or grease trap.

13590.10. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The improper management of grease from interceptors and traps causes environmental, property, and public health damage. There is a need to facilitate the development of grease control measures, to develop statewide standards for the transportation of interceptor and trap grease, and to integrate this program with existing state and local efforts to keep grease out of sewer systems, storm drains, and waters of the state.

(b) The state board has determined that sanitary sewer overflows or sewage spills often contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oxygen demanding organic compounds, oil, grease, food waste, and other pollutants. Sanitary sewer overflows may cause a nuisance, or temporarily exceed applicable water quality standards, when the sewage is discharged to surface waters, including ocean waters of the state, pose a threat to public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the public recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters.

(c) The state board has adopted waste discharge requirements for cities in a uniform effort to reduce sanitary sewer overflows. These requirements mandate that cities adopt a program to reduce fats, oils, and grease from entering the sewer system.

(d) The inappropriate transportation of interceptor and trap grease has been detrimental to human health and the environment, including posing a threat to the waters of the state. It is imperative to ensure that transported interceptor and trap grease be delivered to an appropriate facility for recycling, treatment, or disposal, in order to avoid improper disposal to land, surface waters, and sewers.

13590.15. (a) On or before January 1, 2012, the state board shall prepare, adopt, and implement regulations to manage the

1 transportation of interceptor and trap grease to appropriate facilities
2 for recycling, treatment, or proper disposal.

3 (b) The regulations shall include, but not be limited to, the
4 following:

5 (1) The development and implementation of a transportation,
6 registration, and manifest system.

7 (2) A requirement that a grease waste hauler transport interceptor
8 and trap grease only to a facility authorized to receive that grease.

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